

typically *h. hemipterus*. Two of eight specimens from Caucagua show how variable the pattern of this species can be, as the left elytron is striped with red as in nominate *hemipterus*, but the right elytron is entirely black as in *M. hemipterus carbonarius* Chevrolat.

M. maurus Gyllenhal. The most southern record for this species is from Grenada (JDG) in the Lesser Antilles, the former range being from St. Vincent north to Guadeloupe.

M. quadrilineatus Champion. A more southern locality for this species is Mt. Camp, west of San Pedro Sula, Honduras, represented by a female (FM), collected in May, 1923, by Schmidt; the species was known from El Salvador north to southern Mexico.

SPECIES GROUP III

M. fahraei Gyllenhal. Some specimens of this species from the isthmus of Tehuantepec (Mathias Romero, Salina Cruz, and Tehuantepec), Mexico, have very large elytral foveae, and are referred to the subspecies *striatoforatus*, which is generally black, but I have now seen two which have red bands as in nominate *fahraei* (MCZ), also from the isthmus, but without exact locality.

M. limulus Vaurie. A female (MCZ) of this Ecuadorean (Vaurie, 1968) and Brazilian species extends the range to the northeast to Cayenne.

M. saguinolentus Olivier. The range of this species from southern Mexico to Colombia is now extended farther south to La Chima, Ecuador, according to a male and female (MNHN) from that locality.

M. spinolae validus LeConte. This subspecies of Sinaloa and Baja California, Mexico, and California is found as far north as San Francisco (UM).

LITERATURE CITED

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A New Species of Telegeusidae (Leng) from Panama (Coleoptera: Cantharoidea)¹

by

ROBERT T. ALLEN² AND ROBERT S. HUTTON³

The genus *Telegeusis* Horn is one of two genera belonging to the family Telegeusidae. Characters common to the members of the family Telegeusidae indicate that their affinities are with other groups in the superfamily Canthar-

¹Published with the approval of the Director, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

²Entomology Department, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

³United States Army Tropic Test Center, Fort Clayton Canal Zone.

oidea, a taxon of the order Coleoptera (Barber, 1913; Crowson, 1955; Arnett, 1963). Three species, (*T. dibilis* Horn, *T. nubifer* Martin, *T. schwarzi* Barber), have been described and placed in *Telegeusis*. Members of this genus have been collected in the dry region of southern Arizona, Baja California, and the Sonoran Desert region of Mexico. This paper describes a new species of *Telegeusis* from an environment totally different from those previously reported.

METHODS

Specimens of the new species were collected at black light traps in the Albrook Forest located in the Panama Canal Zone. This forest, the traps used, and other pertinent information will be described at a later date.

In order to study the male genitalia, the last 2-4 abdominal segments were removed and cleared in a heated 10% KOH solution. After clearing, these segments were placed in alcohol to remove any remaining internal contents and then placed in glycerine for study. After examination, they were transferred to genitalia capsules and put on the pins with the pointed specimens. Drawings were made with the aid of a Camera Ludica attached to a stereomicroscope at a magnification of 40 X.

Telegeusis panamaensis new species

DESCRIPTION:

Form slender, elongate, small. Entire body covered with numerous short erect hairs. Head, antennae, palpi, pronotum, elytra, abdomen and distal parts of legs usually dark brown (much darker in color than previously described species of *Telegeusis*); ventral surface of pronotum and basal parts of legs light yellow. The general anatomical parts appear to be the same as those described for the genus (Horn, 1895). Head, pronotum, and elytra as for *T. nubifer* and *T. schwarzi*, but smaller. Size, *T. panamaensis* based on 10 specimens in alcohol; *T. nubifer* based on 10 dry specimens on points; numbers in parentheses are ranges; all measurements in millimeters:

	Total Length	Length of Pronotum	Width of Pronotum	Width Across Eyes
<i>T. panamaensis</i>	3.5 (3.1-3.7)	.4 (.3-.4)	.6 (.5- .7)	.7 (.6- .7)
<i>T. nubifer</i>	5.4 (4.6-7.0)	.7 (.6-.7)	.9 (.7-1.1)	1.0 (.8-1.2)

Genitalia (Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C): .8 mm., approximately one-half the size of *T. nubifer*: the lateral lobes in the apical 1/2 are slightly indented on both the external and internal lateral margins, basal 1/2 becoming very slender; the spined area on the dorsal surface of the lateral lobes not as large as in *T. nubifer*: dorsal membranous area of lateral lobes without setae: otherwise as for *T. nubifer*: and *T. schwarzi*.

Seasonal distribution: Specimens have been collected in all months of the year except January.

Deposition of type materials: All specimens collected at a black light trap in the Albrook Forest, Panama Canal Zone. Holotype: Male, collected June 8-9, 1967, by R. S. Hutton and L. Llaurodo, deposited in the Museum of the Entomology Department, University of Arkansas. Fifty-one male paratypes deposited as follows: 8 paratypes, Floyd Werner, the University of Arizona;

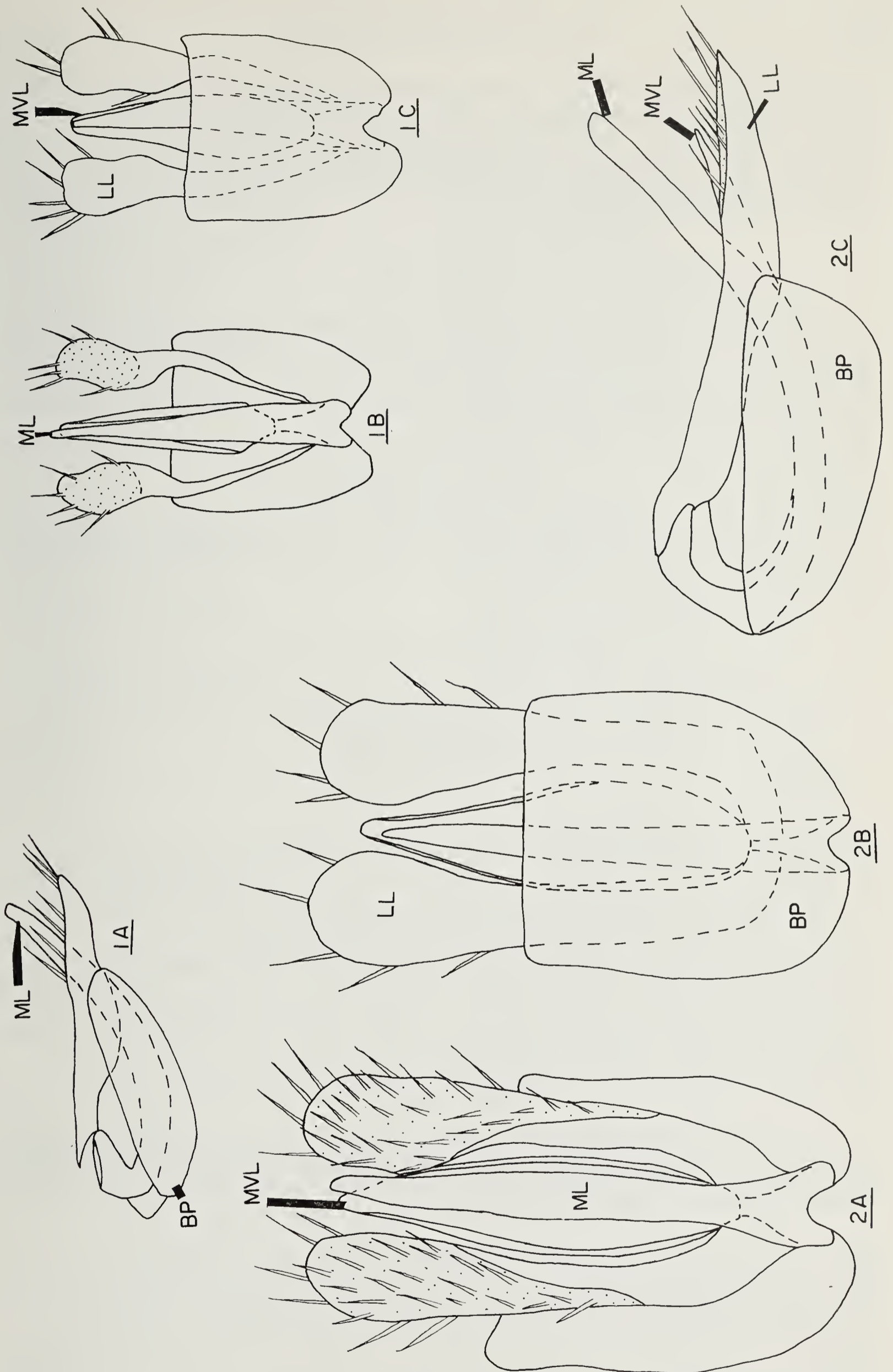


Fig. 1A. Genitalia of *Teleguesis panamaensis*, lateral aspect. 1B. Same, dorsal aspect. 1C. Same, ventral aspect. Fig. 2A. Genitalia of *Teleguesis nubifer*, dorsal aspect. 2B. Same, ventral aspect. 2C. Same, lateral aspect. BP—basal piece. LL—lateral lobe. ML—median lobe. MVL—mid-ventral lobe.

2 paratypes to each of the following institutions: American Museum of Natural History, Museum of Comparative Zoology, United States National Museum, Illinois State Natural History Survey, California Academy of Sciences, British Museum (Natural History); 31 paratypes, Museum of the Entomology Department, University of Arkansas.

DISCUSSION

The three diagnostic characters that distinguish *T. panamaensis* from all other species in the genus are (1) its smaller size, (2) the shape of the lateral lobes of the aedeagus and (3) the darker coloration. Although we have not seen any specimens of *T. dibilis*, the greater length of the elytra as illustrated by Horn (1895) and confirmed by Barber (1953) separates this species from others of *Telegeusis*. The genitalia of *T. schwarzi* appear to be identical with those of *T. nubifer*. *T. schwarzi* will not be synonymized at this time however, because sufficient material has not been studied. The following key to the species of *Telegeusis* has been modified from Barber (1953) to accommodate the new species *T. panamaensis*.

KEY TO THE KNOWN SPECIES OF TELEGEUSIS

1. Elytra tapering, narrow, subacute and long, extending one-third their length beyond the hind coxae; head much longer than the pronotum. Sierra San Lazaro, Baja California (?10 mi. NW of San Jose del Cabo) **T. dibilis** Horn
Elytra short, acutely truncate, not extending beyond apices of hind coxae; head but little longer than pronotum 2
2. Color, generally dark brown; small, total length never exceeding 3.7 mm; lateral lobes of aedeagus indented on both the external and internal lateral margins (Figs. 1a, 1b, 1c). Panama **T. panamaensis** Allen & Hutton
Color, light to pale yellow; larger, total length never under 4.6 mm; lateral lobe of aedeagus with both external and internal lateral margins straight (Figs. 2a, 2b, 2c) 3
3. Elytra reaching apices of hind coxae or about a third longer than wide across the humeri; their apices infusate. Arizona and Baja California **T. nubifer** Martin
Elytra shorter, their apices reaching only to base of hind coxae and not infusate, the width across humeri nearly equal to elytral length. Central Arizona **T. schwarzi** Barber.

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